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Pre-Historic Animals.

It appears that Silver lake and Summer lake, in Oregon, are filled with remains of pre-historic animals. Among the fossils recently taken there, the smaller quadrupeds had a representation. Bones answering in size to the fox and wolf were found; also others answering to the sheep goat in size and appearance. Remains of birds were plentiful; some very large, others quite small. Waders, swimmers, scratchers, and probably climbers were recognised. The vertebræ or backbones of fish, or some other animal with a backbone like the fish, are found in great plenty.

In Three Chapters.

MORNING.

Past old gray mill and babbling brook,
Past woodland sweet with song,
Past reedy bank and sheltered nook,
They drifted slow along;
And they heard not the song of bird or stream,
They saw not the sky was blue;
But that all was bright in the morning light,
They knew—they knew.

NOON.

Through many a hazy mist of care,
Through noon-day toil well borne,
Through gladsome joys that both might share,
They drifted since the morn:
And they heeded not the briars and thorns
And weeds that round them grew;
But that hand in hand they still might stand,
They knew—they knew.

NIGHT.

Through lands aglow with sunsets bright,
Through vales of smiles and tears,
They passed—their scant locks gleaming white
With the whiteness of the years,
And they heeded not the Reaper's tread,
Nor felt that the night-wind blew;
But that hand in hand they e'er would stand,
They knew—they knew.

THEODORA.

Mr. Lisle was thought to be a wealthy man, but in settling up his affairs, after his death, there was found to be a mere pittance left for his widow and family.

Mrs. Lisle was a lady of culture and refinement, and had never before had to think of supplying her own wants, much less to provide for the necessities of a family.

Poverty is a stern teacher, but it often develops a power of bringing out some unsuspected talent, which shines forth in diamond like brightness, even as the uncut gem only shows its splendor after it has been subjected to the lapidary's art.

So it was with Mrs. Lisle. She had spent years upon the continent, and now in this time of need she drew upon the store of memory, and depicted in terse but vigorous language some of the curious and oftimes touching incidents which had attracted her notice in her travels.

Her efforts were rewarded with success, but wants were many, and her earnings fell short of the sum which would have supported them in comfort. Her eldest daughter, Theodora, watched the lines of care as they gradually deepened on her mother's forehead, and made up her mind that she could and would help her.

So, one morning, while Mrs. Lisle was busily engaged in copying a manuscript upon which depended their living expenses for the week, Theodora stole to her side and said, prefacing her words with a kiss:

"Mamma, can you listen a moment? I have a plan."

"Yes, dear, but tell me quickly, for this article must go to-day without fail."

Theodora knelt by her mother's side, and took her hand caressingly.

"Now, mamma, you mustn't say no. Remember, whatever I may do, the 'blue blood' still runs in my veins."

"You must be thinking of something very serious, Theodora, you prepare the way so carefully."

"It is just this, mamma. You remember I have been a member of the 'Entre Nous' society for several winters, and I propose to be a useful one now—that is, to myself—instead of one of those who 'toil not, neither do they spin.' In plain English, I want to apply for the position of pianist. They pay ten shillings an evening, and that sum would be a great help to the Lisle exchequer."

Her manner was playful, but an intense earnestness was evidently underlying it. Her sister Clara's expression showed evident disapproval of the plan.

"Theodora," she exclaimed, "are you in earnest? What would Clifford Marsden say? You know he is expected to arrive home every day."

A faint blush stole over Theodora's face at her sister's words, but she said:

"It must not make me do differently, even if my best friend should disapprove. I feel guilty to lead such an idle life, and see our mother wearing herself out in this weary struggle for bread. I can do it, and I shall, unless I am positively forbidden by you, mamma."

"But think of it, Theodora, the girls of 'our set' would, maybe, cut you."

Theodora replied with a dignity which silenced Clara.

"My mother's comfort is more precious to me than the loss of friendship which makes no sacrifices. May I write to the managers of the sociable, mamma?"

"Act as you think best, my dear, only take time to think well of it before you decide. I know that you will always endeavor do what is right."

The mother's eyes had a wistful tenderness in their expression, as they rested upon Theodora's face.

"Thanks, mamma," was the cheerful answer. "I only feared to speak of it lest you would disapprove."

* * * * * * *

It was the evening of the first sociable. Dr. Arnold's drawing-room was fragrant with flowers and brilliant with light. In a deep alcove stood the piano, almost concealed from view by tall tropical plants which had been brought from the conservatory for that purpose. The rooms were filling rapidly, when the music commenced in a soft, weird prelude, which soon held the gay throng in charmed attention.

After a time it merged into Strauss' beautiful introduction to the German, and soon a group of young people were threading its graceful mazes.

Clifford Marsden had arrived in the last steamer, and had taken his friends by surprise by appearing among them. He excused himself from dancing on the plea of fatigue, and stood watching the changing scene.

He had taken his station by the alcove in a position where, through the leaves of a blossoming azalea, he could see the musician seated at the piano, with her back towards the guests. The slight, graceful figure, the proud poise of her head upon the small, round neck, the abundant hair wound simply about her head, all formed an attractive picture.

For some time he had watched her white fingers fly over the keys, but before he had caught a glimpse of her face he was surrounded by a merry circle of girls, who commenced to rally him upon his abstraction. So he did not discover that Theodora was the young musician who had so strangely interested him.

After a while the guests, or rather several of them, adjourned to the music room; and, when Clifford Marsden entered, he was still surrounded by a bevy of young ladies, and, though he listened to the soft voice of a lady who was singing a plaintiff ballad, and was enchanted with the brilliant playing of the young pianist, he still failed to wrest himself from those who surrounded him or even get a glimpse of the features of the fair musician, whose face seemed to be turned persistently from him as her fingers rolled over the keys of the superior-toned instrument.

Later in the evening a group of young people were assembled in the dressing-room to put on their wraps. They were chattering about the events of the evening.

"Is not Clifford Marsden improved?" said Susan Dinsmore. "He always was nice, but now he is perfectly splendid."

"I give you fair warning, Mamie Livingstone; I shall contest the supremacy with you next time. You had the monopoly of him this evening. 'All's fair in love,' you know."

Mamie tossed her pretty head, and said, disdainfully—

"You are welcome to him. Such an absent-minded escort never fell to my lot before."

"Where were you at supper? I missed you from the dining-room," asked Allie Durant.

"Mr. Marsden brought me an ice, and we made believe that that giant acacia was a rural bower, but even that did not make him thaw, though I did my best to captivate him."

"I wonder if he knew who presided at the piano. Did he glance that way?"

"No, not he; he stood like a statue, gazing into futurity. It's a shame that such a handsome specimen of the 'genus homo' should be so stupid."

"He must have changed, then. Maybe he was disappointed at not meeting Miss Lisle. Report says he was hard hit in that direction before he went abroad."

"Hard hit?" said Allie Durant. "Susan, I'm ashamed of you! Of whom do you take lessons?"

Susan was Allie's cousin and took the reproof good naturedly. Making a deep curtsy to Allie, she answered:

"I have learned that purely classical phrase from my respected cousin, Mr. Minturn Durant. He acquired it most probably in the fastidious society of his club."

At this moment Theodora appeared at the door, and her friends clustered around her.

"You dear, brave darling!"

"You naughty little girl, to keep yourself so completely out of sight."

"Are those tender fingers completely worn out?" and other similar exclamations saluted the ears of the few strangers present as they viewed the scene.

Theodora was white as Parian marble, and a suppressed quiver about her sensitive lips told of mental suffering. She had left her position at the piano, thinking the parlors deserted, but as she came forth into the glow of light she found herself face to face with him whose whispered words had once made her heart's sweetest music.

Instead of hastening to meet her he had stood like one in a dream. Theodora understood the pause to mean renunciation of the past, and, without glancing at him again, drew her slight figure to its utmost height, and with more of the dignity of her proudest days swept by him and disappeared up the broad stairway. This was their meeting.

And it was for her sweet sake that Clifford Marsden had thrown off the fatigue of travel, thinking that one pressure of her little hand would bring him rest, even in the midst of the fashionable throng.

But a trifle light as air had already separated them. A word of explanation unuttered, and a veil of doubt and mistrust was woven out of materials as impalpable as the mist, yet perhaps as enduring as time itself.

The understanding between them in the old time had not been ratified by an engagement, so they had not corresponded, and Clifford had received but meagre news from home. So he was still to hear of the Lisle's reverses.

After this disastrous ending to the first evening of Theodora's experiment, her life went on, shaded by this new shadow, but made endurable by a cycle of faithfully performed duties.

* * * * * * *

It was Sunday. The soft rustle of dresses and the sound of entering feet had ceased. The last note of the organ voluntary was trembling upon the air, when a voice of marvelous sweetness took up the strain, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

With one impulse the congregation rose and stood spell-bound, while the pure, young voice rendered this wonderful solo.

After the services were over, and the crowd of worshippers emerged into the open air, there were many inquiries as to the identity of the newly-engaged soprano.

One member of the church had no need to inquire. He well knew the voice as one whose rich tones had charmed his heart from his keeping in by-gone days, and each note as it rung out in that sacred place, seemed to awaken hope's sweet music in his soul as he resolved to make another effort to break through the barrier that had arisen between Theodora and himself.

He had found out her place of residence, and had called several times without being able to gain admittance. This occurred so many times that he had at last concluded Theodora did not wish to see him, and chose this method of showing her indifference. He had tried to banish her from his thoughts, but not in vain.

Since his return poor Theodora had fought a hard battle with her wayward heart. The mere mention of his name would send the blood tingling through her veins tumultuously. She knew that she loved him, but she had succeeded in keeping her mother and sister in ignorance of her weakness.

One day she was seated at the piano, ostensibly practicing; but the listless manner in which she touched the keys betrayed a mind pre-occupied.

She startled as Clara entered the room suddenly with a note for her. Its direction was in a familiar hand, which in former days she had often seen on cards attached to baskets of flowers.

Her heart throbbed violently as she broke the seal and read—

"THEODORA:—Will you grant me an interview, that I may learn why I am denied your friendship? If any misunderstanding has arisen between us, it is my due that I may explain it away. If, on the contrary, you have lost all interest in one whose future will be made or marred by his place in your esteem, it is but just to let me know the truth at once. I will call at eleven o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, and if you do not see me, I shall know the worst, and will spare you the pain of ever again meeting CLIFFORD MARSDEN."

If the young lover could have seen the kisses lavished upon his note, he would have been spared the long hours of doubt that intervened between its reception and the time of the appointed interview.

The next morning Theodora was awaiting her lover. As she heard his approaching footsteps the alternate flushing and paling of her face betrayed her emotion.

She arose as Clifford entered. One moment her fingers trembled in his clasp as eye met eye in a long, heart-revealing gaze—the next she was folded to his heart.

"My own darling Theodora!" he murmured.

The talisman of silence, for a few brief, sacred moments, consecrated the room; then mutual explanations, sweet to the long divided lovers, took place.

After a time Clifford drew Theodora to the piano, saying:

"It was hearing your voice in that glorious anthem which gave me courage to make one more attempt to see you. A voice said to me as I listened—'Theodora loves you!' It was my good angel; don't you think so, dearest?"

Theodora answered by seating herself at the piano and singing a little Scotch song—"I will marry my sin love," as spiritedly as a maiden should who sees sorrow and mistrust fade away, and joy and faith take their place in her happy heart.

Words of Wisdom.

There is more fatigue in laziness than in labor.

Actions that express good will to mankind in the highest degree, have the highest merit.

It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests on a potato patch or a flower garden.

The vain abhor the vain, but the gentle and unassuming love one another. It is the effect of sympathy in the latter, the want of it by the former.

Honest and courageous people have very little to say about courage or honesty. The sun has no reason to boast of his brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.

Men often appear to lie when most truthful, and often seem to tell the truth when most false; the most terrible of lies is not that which is uttered, but that which is believed.

Coerced innocence is like an imprisoned lark—open the door and it is off forever. The bird that roams through the sky and the groves narestrained knows how to dodge the hawk and to protect itself; but the caged one, the moment it leaves its bars and bolts behind, is pounced upon by the fowler or vulture.

The Governor Pays for a Bath.

One of Michigan's ex-governors had a pleasant experience in New York a few days since. He had been sojourning a few days at the Windsor, and when he left was presented, according to the careful custom of the house, with his bill. The first item that struck his observant eye was this: "Bath, $1." Turning to the clerk, he said, in his genial way: "See here; what do you mean by charging me for a bath; don't you know I haven't had any bath?" "Yes," said the clerk, promptly, "I know that, but this is a first-class house, and when a guest comes here we kind of look him over, and if we think he needs a bath we charge him with one." "All right," said his ex-ness, good-humoredly, "but what have you got me charged double for? I never paid more than half a dollar for a bath before." "Well," said the clerk, insinuatingly, "you see that Croton is pretty scarce just now, and we have to charge guests of your size double price in order to get even." The ex-governor paid the bill without any further demur.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. It was well said of him that called a good office that was done harshly and with an ill will a stony piece of bread, it is necessary for him that is hungry to receive it, but it almost chokes a man in the going down.

A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his throat.

A STRANGE COUNTRY.

Description of Corea—Peculiarities of the People and Other Interesting Information about Them and Their Country.

Corea is a vast peninsula of the Chinese empire, lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, and although its exact area has never been decided, it is estimated in round numbers to be about six hundred miles long and one hundred and thirty miles in width, excepting on the extreme north, beyond the peninsula proper, where it measures about two hundred and fifty miles. It has a rock-bound coast, is highly picturesque and is bounded on the west and south by many small islands, with one that is forty miles long and with a mountain upon it six thousand feet high. Its name is Quelpart, famous as the scene of many shipwrecks, and its inhabitants live by agriculture and fishing. The whole surface of the Corea peninsula is mountainous, some of the higher elevations being always covered with snow, and while the northern portion abounds in forests of pine and fir, and is sparsely populated, the southern part has but few trees and is to a great extent cultivated, but often sterile, and it is watered by rivers as well as many smaller streams. The population is estimated to be about five millions, almost universally poor, and, from famine and pestilence, is said to be on the decrease. The towns and villages are chiefly located in the south, and the houses are not only small and rude, but very much scattered. The national capital is Kingkiato, and is located near the centre of the kingdom, on the river Kisng, and is surrounded with a wall of masonry five miles in extent. The only buildings in it honored with tiled roofs, excepting the king's residence, are a single temple and one government department. The fortified portion of the city, which holds the king's castle, is quite imposing. There is a high wall, built with cut stone, but without a moat, and open spaces are left for guns, or for archers, who do the principal fighting in times of war. The houses outside the castle gates are all thatched and built after one general pattern, and the rural homes are about as desolate as many of the inhabitants are shiftless and improvident.

Their mode of paying taxes is to work for the government three months in every year. The people are barbarous and indolent, know a little of the Chinese language, and consider Russia the greatest power in the world. The country is divided into eight provinces, each one having a governor, and its ruler is a king whose despotism is unlimited, and who claims that his kingdom has existed for 496 years. The officers of the government are exceedingly numerous, and the annual expenses out of all proportion to the revenue, which is limited and uncertain. The country was once subjugated by the Tartars, then passed under the control of China, was conquered by Japan in 1692 under the leadership of an empress, and now pays a voluntary tribute to China, and is bound to Japan by the only treaty it has made in modern times.

The prevailing language, of which little is known, is allied to the Chinese, and is only written by the higher classes. The people have a few books, which are printed from wooden blocks; they produce pictures on screens, which are generally in India ink, but sometimes highly colored; and their printed poetry is very limited. They boast of their civilization, calling America and other western countries "cross-lettered countries," and they claim that the only regions where the people are as advanced as themselves are Japan, China and Loochoo. On the other hand, one of the foreign officers who lately visited Corea summed up his opinion of the kingdom in these words: "The upper classes crush the lower classes by their cruelty; the lower classes deceive their official superiors by calumny and flattery; and because both classes are hypocrites, discord and disorder are the order of the day."

The commerce of Corea is limited, although its capabilities are great, and its chief productions are rice, silk of an inferior quality, good cotton and linen cloths, skins, millet, paper, pottery and porcelain, various kinds of drugs, including ginseng, a black variety of tobacco, the oil of gums, fish of various kinds, and, what is rather uncommon in the far East, an abundance of good beef. Minerals are said to exist in abundance. Many of the hills are without any vegetation, which fact gives color to the opinion that there is much mineral wealth. But the iron mines are all that are now worked; copper, gold and silver, if they exist, are yet untouched, with the exception of a little gold dust, which has been annually sent to China. Indeed, the people have a kind of superstition against the precious metals, and have a contempt for jewelry ornaments. The copper and tin used in the country come from Japan, and out of the former are made the only two coins used in the realm. There is undoubtedly much coal in the country, and although wood is very scarce coal does not seem to be appreciated.

The Coreans, in their persons, are a stalwart race, claim to be warlike, and although they have a number of well-mounted fortresses their army is small. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, but the temples are comparatively few, and none of them are noted for their beauty, as in Japan and China. Like the Chinese, they keep their women secluded from the gaze of strangers; they are often untidy in their personal appearance, are afraid of water for purposes of ablution; as to their clothing, their upper and under garments are white and without ornamental work; some of the officials wear silk, but the common people cotton; the hats worn by the men are black, tall and stiff, made of braided horsehair and also bamboo, and, like the Quakers, they greet their friends with their hats on their heads; the men wear long hair; the women dress somewhat like the poorer classes among the western nations; marriages are prohibited between relations within the fifth degree, but take place at an early age; men of distinction who have died are kept unburied for one or two years, when imposing monuments are erected to their memory; and it was because some of these were desecrated by the men of a foreign vessel a few years ago that the hatred of, outside "barbarians" was greatly enhanced. Their houses are universally one story high, warmed by a fire lighted underneath their floors of mortar, and are without chairs or beds, or any of the comforts which prevail in most other countries. Nor are they any better off on the sea than on the land. Their largest vessels are not over fifty feet long. They are built without the use of nails, and the prow and stern are precisely alike. For masts they use the stems of trees in their natural state, and the sails are made of straw, one to each boat, and that very near the stern, and although uncouth to foreign eyes they are managed with dexterity and accomplish good speed.

In its natural history Corea is undoubtedly an interesting country. The bear, the deer and the wolf abound in the northern forests; an animal resembling the tiger is found in the middle regions, and birds of many varieties are numerous. The domestic animals are horses, which are small; horned cattle and hogs, which are abundant; dogs and a great variety of fowls. The yak is also found in the northern parts, and, according to Commodore Ammen, is an animal that should be domesticated in the country. Sharks of immense size are found all around the coasts, and the seal and other fisheries are susceptible of being made a source of wealth if they could only be managed according to modern ideas.

The Scallop.

The scallop is a bivalve highly prized by the lovers of shell-fish on account of the specialty of flavor all its own, containing a suspicion of the oyster with the richer glow of the lobster. Unlike many bivalves, the scallop can swim, propelling himself at will by the sudden opening and closing of his shell. He is furnished with pellucid tender tentacula, the rapid action of which as he darts along has obtained for him the charming title of the sea-butterfly. He is the possessor of many eyes, through which he gazes into the watery world along the grooves in his fluted shell. Aristotle started this theory which was at first somewhat fiercely disputed, but modern naturalists have affirmed unanimously his dictum. The Crouching Venus in the celebrated Maffei collection is half concealed in a scallop shell, to correspond with the classical myth which causes her to rise from the bed of the ocean in the exquisitely formed abode of the scallop. Pilgrims upon their return from the Holy Land were known by the wearing of the scallop-shell, their costume consisting of a black or gray galsardine, girt with a cincture, from which a shell and scrip were suspended, a broad hat ornamented with scallop-shells, and a long staff. The scallop-shell is often used in heraldry to signify that the bearer has made many long voyages by sea. It is the emblem of St. James the Great, and is to be met with in churches dedicated to him. The life of the scallop, if not a merry, is a short one—his space being two years; at twelve months he is fit to eat, but at eighteen he is at his prime. His age is ascertained by his shell. When "shell," to use the technical term, he is about the size of a split pea, and at six months of age—the first stage in his career has been reached, which is marked by a very distinct line upon the "outer man." There is no mark from this date until he reaches two years, when a thick, rough substance covers up the edge of the shell, preventing its closing, and then death and destruction.

Extensive scallop beds abound in Narragansett Bay, in the vicinity of East Greenwich, R. I., where thousands of gallons of this shell-fish are annually gathered and prepared for market.

Making Needles.

Needles are made of steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears from coils, into the length of the needles to be made. After a batch of such bits of wire have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, and then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table till they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle pointer then takes up two dozen or so of the wires and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles in an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes by a boy, so fast that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles. A woman with a little anvil before her, files between the heads, and separates them. They are now complete needles; but they are rough and rusty, and easily bent. The hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap is daubed over; the cloth is rolled hard up, thrown into a sort of wash pot, to roll to and fro twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough, but after rinsing in clean, hot water, and tossing in sawdust they become bright, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

TO PREVENT POTATOES FROM ROT.—Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about six or seven inches of potatoes, then dust with lime as before, then more potatoes, using about one bushel of lime to forty bushels of potatoes. The lime improves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot.

TO RENOVATE BLACK CLOTH.—Clean the cloth from grease and dirt with the following mixture, thoroughly dissolved: Aqua ammonia, two ounces; soft water, one quart; saltpetre, one teaspoonful; shaving soap in shavings, one ounce. Then, when dry, make a strong decoction of logwood by boiling the extract in a gallon of soft water; strain, and when cool add two ounces of pulverized gum arabic; apply evenly with a sponge over the surface, and hang it in the shade; when thoroughly dry, brush the nap of the cloth down smooth, and it will look as good as new. Keep the liquid tightly corked in a bottle.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS.—The calla lily blooms at three years. Take an ordinary earthen jar, without a hole in the bottom, put the lily in, and fill the jar three-quarters full of rich earth; fill with warm water in which you have put a few drops of ammonia; keep in a warm room; give as much light and sun as possible, and plenty of water.

The English ivy, if put in a bottle of water, will grow, and can be trained to run where you like.

Hyacinth bulbs can be planted at any time between this and December. For house bloom, plant in pots, or place in water in hyacinth glasses. Set in a dark, dry place for two or three weeks, then give them plenty of light and warm water, and they will soon bloom. Tulips, narcissus and crocus can be treated in the same way.

TO WASH A FLANNEL SKIRT.—A flannel skirt, embroidered with blue (or other colors), to set the color, should be soaked for ten minutes in a pail of cold water containing a teaspoonful of sugar of lead. Then wash it in tepid water made soft with borax. Use very little soap—it hardens the wool. Rinse well, shake well, and hang where it will dry quickly.

How to Tell the Age of Horses.

The age of horses is usually determined by the appearance of the teeth; but, as with most other rules, there are occasional exceptions in the formation of the teeth which baffle the most knowing expert. It also requires some study and practice to enable a man to read the signs in the mouth of a horse. Some of our best authorities in these matters tabulate the signs as follows: There are two sets of teeth, the milk teeth, which appear the first year, and the permanent teeth, which appear soon after the former fall out. The teeth which are mainly depended upon for determining the age of the animal are the incisors, and those on the lower jaw are usually referred to. Of these nippers or incisors there are six, and the farthest from the centre or outside are called "corner teeth." The milk teeth give place to the permanent teeth as follows: The middle nippers at two and a half or three years; the next pair at three and a half or four years; the corner teeth at four and a half to five years. These periods are sometimes hastened by pulling out the milk teeth. At five years the corner teeth are up even with the others, and the mark seen in the young teeth is entirely worn out of the middle nippers. At six years the mark is almost gone from the second pair, and at seven it is entirely obliterated and the edges of the corner teeth worn somewhat flat. At eight years the teeth in the lower jaw are worn entirely flat, the mark having disappeared from all of them. At nine years the middle nippers are rounded on the inner side, and the oval form of the others becomes broader. From this time forward the change in the form of the teeth is merely a slight variation in the enamel, and it is so light that few horsemen pretend to be able to tell the age of the animal from them, whence the jockey phrase that "no horse ever gets older than nine years." Some, however, pretend to read the signs of age on the teeth up to twenty years or over, and descriptions of the changes in form are given in some of our manuals on the horse.

Why Washington Laughed.

A cheerful view of Washington is given in a story once told by Mrs. Madison to a little girl, who now repeats it in *Lippincott*. "One day in Philadelphia," said Mistress Dolly Madison, "I was sitting in my parlor with a very dear friend, Mrs. R. B. Lee, when in walked Payne Todd (her son) dressed in my calico bed-gown. While we were laughing at the figure he cut, the servant threw open the door, and announced General and Mrs. Washington. What to do with that dreadful boy I didn't know. He could not face the President in that garb. Neither could he leave the room without meeting them, for the door they were entering was the only one. I made him crawl quietly under a low, broad settee on which I was sitting. I had just time to arrange the drapery when the Washingtons entered. After the courtly greeting, and the usual compliments of the season, there came from under the settee a heavy sigh, which evidently attracted the General's notice. However, I only talked and laughed a little louder hoping to divert his attention when—oh, me!—there came an outcry and a kick that could not be ignored. So I stooped down and dragged Payne out by the leg. General Washington's dignity left him for once. Laugh! Why he fairly roared! He nearly went into convulsions. The sight of that boy in that gown, all so unexpected, coming wrong end first from under my seat,—it was too much.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1877.

The Senatorial Struggle.

The democratic and republican gladiators of the Senate have been for the past week engaged in a death struggle for supremacy, with the odds in favor of the former. The republicans have numerical majority, but among their number are two—Patterson, of South Carolina, and Conover, of Florida—who have deserted the party that made them and sold themselves to the dev—, or democracy, thus giving the latter a majority of one. The point upon which the battle is waged is the admission of confederate General M. C. Butler, the hero of the Hamburg massacre, as a Senator from South Carolina. The fact that this Butler was elected by a bolting fragment of the South Carolina Legislature, and is no more entitled to a seat in the Senate than one of his colored victims, seems to have nothing to do with the question. The immaculate democratic "reformers" having discovered that Patterson, with the penitentiary waiting to receive him, and soft-pated Conover could be bought, are determined to press their advantage, regardless of the report of the committee or the facts in the case. The able republican tacticians in the Senate have fought bravely against fate and treachery, and have withheld the prize of supremacy from the eager clutches of their democratic opponents for several days with wonderful skill. So near and yet so far.

Some of our republican exchanges talk very bitterly about the treachery of Patterson and Conover. But they belong to a class who have fed and fastened on the republican party for their own selfish purposes, and it is only to be expected that they would desert the ranks whenever they think they can better themselves. They are no worse than their purchashers. A party that would buy an Oregon elector would not hesitate to bargain for two Senators—even though they are "carpet baggers."

Reeling Statesmen.

Since the Democrats have had a majority in the House of Representatives, it has been generally remarked that the House has lost "tone," as it is called. It may be said that the majority is feather-headed. There is a random, rattling fire of musketry whenever the two parties in the House are arrayed against each other. But the solid columns are on the Republican side of the House; the Democrats seem destitute of policy, and incapable of discipline. A mob of raw fellows from the backwoods could not straggle worse than the so-called ruling party in the lower house. It has been a mystery, we doubt not, to many outside observers, that a party with such a fair working majority should flounder helplessly about, flop over, and generally deport itself in a flabby and incoherent manner. The Democratic newspapers are furnishing an explanation to this enigma. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has very plainly charged that the Democrats in the House are so often drunk that things are going very badly indeed. A Washington dispatch to the Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* has said the same thing. The *Sun*, which shines for all and gilds no Democratic vice with convivial glow, commenting on the fact that the Democrats expect to strengthen their majority by decisions in several contested cases, says: "If they could begin by unseating half a dozen or more who are habitually unfit to appear in the House, and who are always missing when their votes are needed, as for instance on the Army bill on Saturday last, the moral effect would be better." This is quite specific. The Democrats who were "missing," or at least did not vote on the Army bill were as follows: Bliss, Bragg, Bright, Alvah A. Clark, of New Jersey; John B. Clarke, of Kentucky; Covert, Douglas, Morgan, Phelps, Saylor, Southard, Veeder, and Walker. Here are considerably more than the half dozen referred to by our beaming, cotemporary, and the name of the convivial and genial S. S. Cox is not on the list of absentees. A Washington dispatch to the *World* is equally as candid in its specifications as the *Sun*. The Democratic organ's correspondent represents a certain "quiet, old-fashioned Democrat from the North-west" as saying: "I have only one fear for our men in the House. I don't know that they drink any more whisky than the Republicans, but it goes to their heads. That sort of thing is never safe—except with a settled policy and an Administration of your own." The indictment seems tolerably clear.—According to Democratic authority, if the Democrats in the House do not manage well for their party, it is because too many of them lose their wits in whisky.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Silver Bill Swindle.

An exchange states the question thus: By remonetizing silver, according to the Bland bill, we should swindle the holders of United States bonds, during the next thirty years, out of about $800,000,000.—By continuing to pay gold we shall be able to refund the bonds at four per cent. interest, and thus save, during the same period, about $650,000,000. And yet the silver men rave about the cost of adhering to the gold standard! There are some men who are so in love with fraud that they would rather lose $650,000,000 by a swindle than save it by square dealing.

The Mississippi Legislature is almost unanimous. The Senate, containing thirty-six members, is solidly Democratic, while in the House, with 120 members, two are Republicans and the balance Democrats.

Those Congressmen who have wasted the most lung-power in screaming 'fraud,' are the same scrupulous moralists who are exerting themselves with the most violence to keep Judge Belford from the seat to which he was elected by the voters of Colorado.

Solid North vs. Solid South

Republican papers, looking forward to 1880, are urging that the Republicans should be organizing for a united North, in opposition to [illegible] solid south. In looking over the States which have voted this "off" year, it will be seen that the following [illegible] have given Republican majorities:

Colorado	3	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	Vermont	5
Maine	7	Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11	Total	112
Minnesota	5		

In addition to these, Ohio and Pennsylvania may be fairly claimed by the Republicans on a full vote, with a living platform and a good ticket. This gives 163 votes. To win the election twenty-two more votes will be needed, and these are to be sought from the following States:

California	6	New York	35
Louisiana	8		
Oregon	3	Total	65
Indiana	15		

This and another Democratic House will be quite likely to sicken the country, so that it will not care to have the entire control of the Government pass into the hands of the Democracy.—*Boston Journal.*

The Independent Voter.

The independent voter asserted himself in the most promiscuous and audacious manner at the late election. In Allegheny he elected a Democrat Judge and gave Judge Sterrett over 6,000 majority. In Armstrong the vote was practically unanimous for the local Republican candidates, although the county gave but a nominal majority on the State ticket. In Blair a Republican Representative was elected by 86 and a Democratic Register and District Attorney succeeded by small majorities. In Crawford a Democratic President Judge was chosen by 45 and a Republican Surveyor by 4,225. In Elk, where the voting is usually pretty much all on the Democratic side, a Republican Sheriff slipped in by 126. In Franklin, a Republican Sheriff was chosen by 260 and a Democratic District Attorney by 390. In iron-clad Democratic Fulton, the Republicans get away with the Sheriff by 168. In Huntingdon they put in a Republican Sheriff by 377 and a Democratic Director of the Poor by 11. In Jefferson nearly everybody voted for the Democratic candidate for the only office to be filled. In Lawrence, where the Republicans vote on old party lines and a full poll is two to one against the field, the Republicans elect the Register by 1,081, and the Democrats elect the Associate Judge by 174, defeating the only colored man and brother who ever reached the dignity of a judicial or other important nomination in Pennsylvania, and the Democrats and Greenbackers also elect the District Attorney by 166. In Luzerne the independent voter took the bit in his mouth and ran away with both the old machines, smashing them to smithereens. The Democrats and Republicans cordially united on Dana for Judge, and the Labor men beat him single-handed by 3,032 with a man for whom nobody ever should have voted with his eyes open. The Labor men also elected Sheriff, Recorder, Surveyor, and Coroner by majorities ranging from 7,154 to 8,-837. Lycoming, the home of Judge Bentley, elected a Democratic Sheriff by 1,948, and came within 27 of carrying through the Republican and Greenback candidate for Surveyor. Mifflin elected a Republican Prothonotary by 838 and a Democratic Register by 2,433, being a unanimous vote.—Democratic Monroe was tumbled pell mell into the hands of the independent voter and no nominations were made for any of the local offices. There was a jolly scrub race for Sheriff, Associate Judge and Surveyor, and it is to be presumed that the best men won. Perry elected a Democratic Associate Judge by 227, a Democratic Sheriff by 9 and a Democratic Director of the Poor by 5. The Democracy of little Pike had a free fight over Sheriff and chose one Democratic by 63 over a Democratic bolter. Potter hoisted a Democratic Associate Judge on to the bench, chose a Democratic District Attorney by 65 and elected a Republican Treasurer by 64. Venango elected a Democratic Sheriff by 101 and a Republican Treasurer by 148. In Wayne the independent voter had a field day. The anti-tax party turned out and beat the combined vote of both the old parties more than two to one, electing Associate Judge by 2,722 and County Treasurer by 1,817. Beaver elected a Republican Surveyor by 506 and a Democratic District Attorney by 308. In Fayette the Democrats elected the Surveyor by 871, and the Sheriff by 191 and beat the Republican and Greenbackmen combined 283 for District Attorney. In Sullivan the Greenback candidate for Prothonotary was elected by 438; the independent candidate for Sheriff received more votes than the united vote of the old parties for their respective nominees, and the Republicans elected their Coroner by 821. In Philadelphia the independent voter smashed things just to suit himself. With over 6,000 Republican majority for Sterrett, the Democrats captured the District Attorney, Controller and Coroner. On the State ticket the people voted without pausing to inquire how the old parties would like it. Some 60,000 independents switched off from the old-line State tickets, and they did about equal damage to both sides. Luzerne with her Democratic majority of 3,400 on a full and strict party vote, flopped over to the Greenback-Labor side and left the Democratic State candidates 2,000 behind their Republican competitors, while in Philadelphia and Allegheny the Republicans suffered most by the diversion. Upon the whole, the late election was a generally healthy exercise of the independent voter, and it leaves unnumbered finger-boards for old-line leaders to remind them that Republicans may plant and Democrats may water, but the independent voter will harvest when it is his will to do so.—*Phila. Times.*

An analysis of the House vote to repeal the resumption act, on Friday, shows some interesting facts. Thus it appears that of the 133 members who voted for the repeal 105 were Democrats and 28 Republicans, while of the 120 voting against it 90 were Republicans and 30 Democrats. Three-fourths of the Republicans in Congress are therefore for resumption according to law in 1879, while about the same proportion of the Democrats are for repudiation. It is surprising to find that after all that has been said of the Republican West, a majority of its Congressmen—41 to 34—were for resumption, while of the Democratic South a vast majority—79 to 13—were *against* resumption. All the New York members voting, and all of the New England members except one—Phelps, from Democratic Connecticut—were for resumption and against repeal. Pennsylvania gave 13 votes for repeal to 10 against.

The office of Supreme Judge lasts twenty-one years, and is worth about $8,000 [illegible] the snug sum of $168,000.

[illegible] of the resumption act [illegible] Representatives [illegible] of inflation and [illegible] fourths democrats and one-fourth republican.

We learn that Colonel Noyes, State Treasurer-elect, has tendered the position of Cashier of the Treasury to Mr. John Miller, of Chester County—"Uncle John" who was Chairman of the Democratic Committee in '74 and '75.

A great flood is reported in Virginia. The latest is that the James River is eight feet above high water mark at Richmond and rising at the rate of one foot per hour. Bridges and dwellings have been swept away, and the damage is almost incalculable.

The Democratic slate for next year is said to be Senator A. H. Dill for Governor, Capt. Wm. McClelland for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Henry P. Ross, of the Thirty-eighth Judicial district, for Supreme Judge and Hon. Ben. Whitman of the Erie *Observer*, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The South stands as one man behind the President, and begs him not to desert his policy of making the Democratic party solid for 1880. "Let the Republican Senate go to the bow-wows," say the disinterested Southerners. "We will stand by you with our voices, and vote the straight Democratic ticket every time.—We can't leave our party, you know; that would be ungrateful; but we will praise you to your heart's content." Any man who says this is not a generous offer, is a "Radical scoundrel," who is opposed to reconciliation.

The House passed the bill repealing the resumption act by 13 majority—precisely the present Democratic majority in that body, though the vote was not strictly a party vote. Several democrats voted against repeal, chiefly eastern members, and an equal number of republicans voted for it. But it is clear that the Democrats were responsible for the passage of the bill, and had the House been Republican by 13 majority instead of Democratic it is pretty safe to say it would never have passed. Indeed, the repeal of the resumption act is a Democratic measure. The national Democratic platform called for it, and a vast majority of Democrats everywhere favor it. The hard-money democrats, who have stood out against it, deserve praise for their patriotism, but they nevertheless stultify themselves as Democrats.

The worst apprehensions have been realized in reference to the disaster to the United States man-of-war Huron, wrecked on the coast of North Carolina on Saturday. Thirteen officers and ninety-one men have in all probability been lost; at least there is nothing to base a hope on for the safety of any out of that number. The circumstance of five additional persons having been drowned in their efforts to save some of those on the wrecked vessel, makes the case peculiarly sad. Everything about this affair is distressing in the extreme. The men on the vessel were compelled to face the horrible death of drowning, although the vessel was but a short distance from shore. Had the signal station been manned, many lives might have been saved, though the fate of one surf boat showed how hazardous was any attempt at rendering assistance from the shore. This, however, was considerable time after the wreck occurred, and it is probable that the prospect of a boat living in the surf was more favorable at an earlier period. But eight bodies have been washed ashore. This disaster has caused a sadness throughout the land, and produced wailing in many households.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee......Leave	11.10 a.m	5.30 a.m
Frisbee	11.16	5.36
Farmers Valley	11.25	5.48
Smethport	11.46	6.06
Crosby	12.02 †	6.18 †
Colegrove	12.07	6.22
Hamlin	12.13	6.27 †
Warnwag	12.45	6.47
Clermont......Arrive	12.50	7.00

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont......Leave	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Warnwag	*	7.25
Hamlin	2.00	7.45
Colegrove	2.05	7.50 †
Crosby	2.10 †	7.54
Smethport	2.30	8.16
Farmers Valley	2.45	8.28 †
Frisbee	2.54	8.39
Larabee......Arrive	3.01	8.45

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN EX.	STATIONS. SOUTH. — NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
a. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.
7 10	4 35	Dep......Buffalo......Ar	7 40	8 45
7 40	5 15	Elma	7 00	8 13
7 49	5 30	Aurora	6 47	7 59
8 46	6 24	Arcade	5 52	7 10
8 55	6 30	Yorkshire	5 44	7 03
9 03	6 41	Machias	5 32	6 54
9 26	7 00	Franklinville	5 13	6 37
9 45	7 26	Hinsdale	4 34	6 05
10 10	7 41	Erie R.R. Junction	4 16	5 49
10 14	7 45	Olean	4 12	5 45
10 23	....	Weston's	4 01	....
10 31	....	Portville	3 51	....
10 40	....	State Line	3 42	....
10 53	....	Eldred	3 28	....
11 03	....	LARABEE	3 17	....
11 09	....	Sartwell	3 10	....
11 14	....	Turtle Point	3 05	....
11 26	....	Port Allegany	2 50	....
11 48	....	Liberty	2 27	....
11 56	....	Keating	2 18	....
12 16	....	Shippen	1 58	....
12 30	....	Arr...Emporium...Dep	1 40	....

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory, direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIMETABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo......4.45 p. m
" " " Driftwood 5.48 p. m
" " " Emporium 6.40 p. m
" " arr. at Kane......8.30 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia......11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo......11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium......12.35 p. m
" " " Kane......3.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie......7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane......4.00 a. m
" " " Emporium......6.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood......6.55 a. m
" " " Renovo......10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11.00 a. m
" " " Kane......3.00 p. m
" " " Emporium......6.10 p. m
" " " Renovo......8.35 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia......7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN. Gen'l Supt.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of *alias Vend Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House [illegible] the following described [illegible] township of [illegible] McKean and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a [illegible] corner [illegible] the northwest corner of [illegible]; thence west 120 rods; thence north 50 rods; thence east 132 rods to the town line; thence south 50 rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-one and two-tenths (41 2-10) acres, more or less; about 15 acres improved; one small board house thereon.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Amy E. Ferguson, Administratrix of Geo. Ferguson, deceased, at the suit of Wm. K. King, and Wm. K. King and F. W. Leonard, Ex'rs of H. Hall, deceased.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Vend Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Smethport at one o'clock p. m., on Monday the 17th day of Dec. A. D. 1877.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the Smethport and Alton road, being the southwest corner of James Taylor's lot; thence along the said road westerly to the southeast corner of land set off and conveyed to Miles Irons; thence by a line running on the location of the fence through the cleared land of that part of the "Old Farm" lying north of the said road, and being the east line of said land set off to Miles Irons; north 2½ and 9-10 perches, more or less, to the northeast corner of said land of Miles Irons in the north line of the "Old Farm" lot; thence by said north line east 48 and 9-10 perches more or less to a beech the northeast corner of the same; thence south 91 perches to a post the northwest corner of the James Taylor lot aforesaid, thence by the west line of said James Taylor lot south 1½ deg. west 177 and 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 78 and 3-10 acres, more or less, being parts of Warrants Nos. 2(?)0 and 2(?)7; about 50 acres improved, well watered, one stone barn, one frame barn with two sheds, one two-story frame dwelling house, a quantity of fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Wm. Irons at the suit of Esther Ormsby and Lydia Doolittle.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Vend Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday Dec. 17, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Lafayette, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: That certain strip of land 100 feet in width, being 30 feet on the south side and running parallel to the center line of the track of the railroad of the McKean County Bituminous Coal Company, and 70 feet on the north side of said centre line of railroad track and running parallel with said centre line of said track; the said land being the strip occupied by said railroad company for a railroad and place of deposit for materials excavated, where the same crosses lot No. 50, of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, conveyed to Wm. Talbot, containing 4 and 11-100 acres and being part of said lot No. 50.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of McKean County Bituminous Coal Company, at the suit of L. W. Crawford.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *alias Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday the 17th day of Dec. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Norwich, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a point on the east bank of Potato or Sikes creek, being the southwest corner of Timothy Wolcott's farm; thence east one hundred and ten poles and sixteen links to a post corner; thence south one hundred and seven poles to a post corner; thence east one hundred and seven poles and nine links to a post corner, being the northeast corner of lot No. five (5); thence south fifty poles and ten and one-fourth links to a post corner; thence west one hundred and ninety-eight poles to a post corner on the east bank of said creek; thence down said creek through all its windings to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and nine and one-half acres of land; about fifty acres improved, and well watered, reserving one-half acre of land on which the school house stands to the directors of Norwich school district, and their successors in office, together with the school house and school privileges for school purposes, and being the southwest part of lot number four (4), and the north part of lot number five (5) on J. Colegrove's survey; and the same premises conveyed to Charles H. Crosby by Choate Burnham—Also reserving one-sixth part of all the oil that may be found or produced from said premises, except by distillation from coal; with the right in the said Choate Burnham to repossess himself of the said premises in case the said sixth part of oil as aforesaid is not delivered to him; and also excepting damages done by the mill dam in obstructing navigation or causing the water to flow back upon lands above said dam, having thereon a quantity of fruit trees, one large steam saw mill, one board house, one frame house and one frame barn.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles H. Crosby at the suit of the National State Bank of Elizabeth.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov. 26, 1877.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 28, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 17th day of Dec. 1877, and to continue one week. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Nov. 26, 1877, and the 10th year of the Independence of the United States of America. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

JURY LISTS.

GRAND JURORS.

LIST of Grand Jurors drawn for December Term, 1877.

Annin—Charles Taylor, Jerome Holgen.
Bradford Tp—A. A. Foster, David DeGolier, J. M. DeGolier.
Ceres—Henry Chevalier, Simmons Foot, Barton Holly.
Eldred—Amos Fisher, D. J. Keyes.
Hamlin—M. E. Childs.
Liberty—C. H. Cole, Aaron Goodwin, A. M. Holden, B. J. Jackson, Wm. Dickeson.
Lafayette—Benjamin Marsh.
Norwich—A. P. Brewer.
Otto—A. T. Vaughn, Arthur Prentiss.
Smethport Boro—Wm. Ramer.
Sergeant—Jacob Hafner.
Wetmore—John Grady, Geo. Nicholson.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

LIST of Traverse Jurors drawn for December Term, 1877.

Annin—O. P. Crandall, C. D. Roberts.
Bradford Tp—J. E. Blair, A. W. Corwin, D. C. Emery, Thomas Tait, M. W. Wagner.
Bradford Boro—F. W. Davis.
Ceres—Seth Cooper, F. W. Leonard, Henry Holmes.
Eldred—A. T. Barden, Jas. Doyle, Jas. Fraley, Henderson Kaufman, B. H. Lamphere, S. H. Smith, Joseph Still.
Hamlin—Wm. Fields, H. W. Burlingame.
Hamilton—E. R. Jones.
Keating—D. D. Comes, J. H. Hackett, H. R. More, S. J. Rifle, C. C. Wright.
Lafayette—A. Anderson, T. L. Newton, James Palmer.
Liberty—James Crozier, T. R. Day, Converse Grover, Hosea Gould, G. L. Heath, J. D. Otto, G. A. Bielamond, Wm. Simar.
Norwich—Henry Gallup.
Otto—W. F. Sprague.
Smethport—J. G. Eaton, Gilbert Lyman.
Sergeant—Peter Martin, W. T. Totten, J. B. Townsend.
Wetmore—David Curtis, D. D. Coleman, C. C. Nicholson, Enos Knapp.

J. A. ANDERSON,
J. E. B. WHITE,
Jury Com'rs.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Titusville House, in the Borough of Bradford, on Friday, Nov. 30th A. D. 1877, at 3 o'clock, p. m., all of the following described real estate, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Main and Webster Streets; thence south along Webster street 113 feet, more or less to a corner; thence west 75 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence north 83 feet, more or less, to a corner; thence east 4 feet, more or less to Main street; thence east along Main street 80 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 3,715 square feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story frame hotel, fronting 80 feet on Main Street, and extending back along Webster street 50 feet, and a lean-to on the back end 12x16 feet.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Thomas McGolrick.

C. S. KING, Sher'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 9, 1877.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture Lu-THERS PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and is the *finest Oil Painting Made.* Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 8x10 for $10.00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-41-y 1.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

If [illegible] Dingman and James O'Niel make you secure [illegible] prosecuting their claim, then we command [illegible] you summon by good and lawful summoners Burdett Chandler [illegible] N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty [illegible] Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow, and [illegible] law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, late of your county, that they be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, at our County Court of Common Pleas, then to be held the third monday of December next, to show wherefore—whereas they the said John H. Dingman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre-tenants, together and undivided do hold all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Bradford, in the county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at southwest corner of Warrant No. 3333; thence north on west line of said warrant 210 and 7-10 perches to sugar tree at northwest corner of said warrant; thence east on said north line 198 rods to post; thence south 32 degrees east 58 and 6-10 rods to beech; thence south 26 degrees east 70 and 5-10 rods to maple; thence south 6 degrees east 50 and 5-10 rods to beech; thence south 22 degrees west 62 and 5-10 rods to post; thence west 27 and 3-10 rods to post; thence south 2 degrees west 45 and 6-10 rods to post; thence south 30 and 5-10 rods to post in south line of said warrant; thence west on said south line 95 and 6-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres and forty-three square rods, being part of said warrant No. 3333 and subdivision No. 1, of Isaac Willett's land, reserving timber sold P. T. Kennedy, and excepting and reserving one hundred acres; beginning at southwest corner of warrant No. 3333; thence east on south line of said warrant 66 rods to post; thence northerly to point in center of road running from Bard Valley road through the place, a sufficient distance so that a line run from the centre of the highway at that point west to the west line of said warrant parallel to south line of said warrant shall include fifty acres. And beginning at post the southeast corner of lands herein before described; thence west on warrant line 50 rods; thence northerly along line of first reserve of 50 acres and continuing on same course far enough so that a line run parallel with south line of said warrant to east line of lands conveyed by Willett's, shall embrace fifty acres, the same Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee N. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, partition thereof between them to be made (according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided) do gainsay and the same to be done, do not permit very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, as 'tis said, &c. And have you then and there the names of the summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said Court at Smethport this 31st day of October, A. D. 1877.

Seal of Court of COMMON PLEAS.

C. K. SARTWELL, Proth'y.

Per JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

True copy of writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

The White —IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING; THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

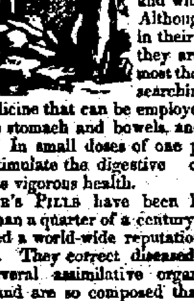
AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS

Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

In all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

[illegible] would [illegible] the public that they [illegible] opened a Meat Market in the [illegible] of the [illegible] right [illegible] where they will keep [illegible] a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-3n

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



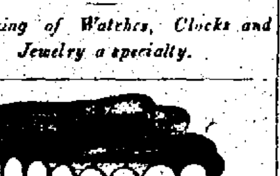
AND ELGIN WATCHES,

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.



L. M. RAUB,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted

Comparatively

Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport the second Tuesday and Wednesday in JANUARY, 1878.

v14-n32-1y

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



"DOMESTIC"

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;

None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction.*

Every machine *warranted.*

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,

"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,

"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting.

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

"DOMESTIC"

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS

& CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—C. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after Preaching service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 12 a. m. service at 11 30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—A. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. K. Cutler, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. Ring, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—A. H. Medbery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Hej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Thanksgiving to-day. A day of rest and gluttony to all the world but printers.

—Messrs. Barse, Morris & Co., of Olean, will open a branch banking house at Salamanca.

—Rev. Chas. Slack, of Clermont, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church of this place on Sunday.

—Henry Herring, the "deer-slayer", brought down a fine looking creature with his little gun a few days ago.

—The reporters smuggled themselves in at the Grand Council of oil producers at Titusville only to be led out again.

—There are now six prisoners in the jail. The Sheriff expects four more soon, as ten is his usual quota at each term of court.

—David Sterrett, Esq., of Oil City, has removed to Smethport, where he will practice law. He is an able lawyer.—*Venango Citizen.*

—Bradford is fairly entitled to the claim of being "the metropolis" of the county in point of numbers and wealth. But Smethport is "the hub."

—Mrs. W. D. Gallup went to the city on Monday, which means that the ladies can look for another stock of the latest styles of millinery and fancy goods.

—The Allegany County *Reporter* gushed to the extent of a column over a rush of gas and a little oil from second sand at a wild cat well on the Honeoye.

—We understand that the contract for the location of the new tannery is not yet fully closed. The matter is yet under advisement for a few days.

—It is rumored that there is to be another democratic paper started in this county, to be located at Smethport. We judge that it is only a rumor.

—C. K. Sartwell has the finest appearing residence in the borough. We presume the interior will be inspected by a large company of invited guests before many days.

—Bro. McKenzie, of the Olean *Record* comes to the rescue of the present age in his last issue by proving that there is a good deal of humbug about Wendell Phillip's "Lost Arts" theory.

—The subscription price of either Harper's Magazine, Weekly or Bazar is $4 a year. To cash subscribers we will send either of these publications and the MINER one year for Five Dollars.

—When two American gentlemen, with heavy gold flop-chains, meet in Switzerland, almost the first question that passes between them is, "What bank were you President of when you left home?"

—The brevity of our list of Sheriff sales for this term must be either an indication that the times are improving in this county, or that all having been through the mill there is nothing more to sell.

—Nine of the late wrecked engines on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad are being repaired at the Renove shops. Ten of those burned at Pittsburgh during the riots are also being repaired. The shops are running full time with a full complement of men.

—The Sheriff and his deputy are seldom to be found at home now-a-days. If the mud was ten feet deep they would have to keep on the move just the same. We have heard people say that the Sheriff's office was a "fat" one, but it is our opinion he earns all he gets—now at least.

—To all who want milk for their babes or themselves we would call attention to G. W. King's card in another column.—George has his milk route thoroughly established now, and is prepared to dispense the lacteal fluid for the benefit of all, fresh, sweet and uncontaminated by contact with the town pump. Try him and sell your troublesome old cow.

—A young lad about 14 years old living with Sheriff King met with a peculiar and painful accident a few days ago. He was playing with some other boys in front of the Court House, and when running fell striking his leg just below the knee upon a stone, and broke the flesh clear to the bone more than half way around the limb, as clean as if it had been cut with a knife. Dr. Brown attended him, and he is doing as well as could be expected, but will be laid up for some time.

—Sawyer City is determined to be behind no other town of its weight and inclass. It has almost everything else, and now is to have a newspaper. Two or three enterprising young men of the town have the matter in hand, and having procured a second hand job press and a quantity of type at this office, will soon give to the world another "Journal of Civilization." It will be small at its birth according to the inevitable law of nature, but the boys intend that it *shall* grow with its increasing age. We await with a good deal of interest the issuing of the first number, and wish for the projectors all the success they may anticipate.

—That other column which has been needed so badly has been added to each page of the daily, which improves it mightily.

—The Presbyterian society of Bradford have bought a lot corner of Main and Mechanic streets as a site for a church. The lot cost $1,200.

—The Silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer.* 3-4p

—The Limestone tannery employs eighty men, and is being enlarged by the addition of a drying house fifty feet wide by sixty feet long, and seven stories high.

—The chief justice has granted a stay in the case of the Butler county Sheriff who was ousted for using money illegitimately to secure his election. Another application for a re-argument will be made.

—Whenever a man comes into our room complaining of headache, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and feeling bad generally, we advise him to take Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and his Cough Honey. His Golden Relief cures all pain.

—Ben. Dikeman was appointed a committee of one to inspect the "cooler" at Bradford the other night as a penalty for getting on a "little tear." Ben. learned to his sorrow that "things are not as they used to be" in his native town.

—A platform orator calls his lecture "How to Gain Wealth." There are several ways of accomplishing the object. One is to over-issue stock; another is to "raise" insurance scrip; another is to get elected President of a savings bank; and a fourth is to charge two hundred dollars a night for a twenty dollar lecture.

—It is a matter of congratulation that Rev. D. H. Muller, D D., of Buffalo, has consented to deliver his lecture entitled "Marriage and Marrying" for the benefit of the Smethport Lecture Course. His lecture will be the last of the course. Dr. Muller is one of the ablest and best pulpit and platform speakers of the day, and his first appearance before this community will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest and pleasure.

—In order to accomodate their deservedly increasing trade, Burden & Roberts, of Eldred, have been compelled to increase their force and have secured the services of Arch. C. Howe, formerly of Port Allegany. This addition to their already large force will scarcely accomodate their extensive and increasing business—a result consequent upon their large and attractive stock of goods, low prices and square dealing.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* published a few weeks ago a very interesting and readable article upon "The Boundary Survey," from which we copied a lengthy portion, giving the proper credit. We observe since that a number of our exchanges, including one paper in this county, have copied the article from this paper, but without giving any credit. Is this treating the *Gazette and Bulletin* fairly?

Philadelphia and Erie.

An exhibit of the net earnings of this road for October shows an increase of $52,971 18 over those of the corresponding month in 1876. The net earnings for last month were $297,338 37. Quite a fortune.

Adjourned.

The Grand Council of oil producers at Titusville were in session two or three days, and adjourned to meet at the same place December 11, but without having decided upon any definite plan of action. Of what was done the outside world are debarred from knowledge by a pledge of secrecy.

Benefit Dance.

The young men of this place and vicinity have made preparations for a Social Dance to be held at Wendel's Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 7, for the benefit of Jimmie Maguire, who is just recovering from a long and tedious illness. The object is an eminently worthy one, and we have no doubt the dance will be largely attended, as there is a universal feeling of sympathy for Jimmie. The committee in charge is as follows: Jos. Griffith, Ed. McCoy, Cyrus Barrett, Frank Gallup and E. V. Chadwick. Lew. Ramer has been selected as floor manager. Tickets for the dance, admitting gentleman and lady or ladies, will be sold for $1 each, at both the Bennett House and Wright House and at the Post Office.

Directory of Bradford and History of McKean County.

Mr. J. Willett Smith has been engaged several weeks in compiling a Directory of the Bradford Oil Region, together with a history of McKean County. He has about completed his labors and the main portion of the work is now in press. It will be a work which should be and undoubtedly will be in the hands of every business man in the county, and its excellence as an advertising medium will be readily appreciated. Mr. Smith is for the present at work in the Prothonotary's office making abstracts for Messrs. Wheaton, & Emery real estate agents, and will be happy to receive orders from any Smethport professional or business men who would like to be represented in the Directory. We believe in advertising, and believe our citizens will not regret an investment in this way.

A Word about Oysters.

There are very few people who do not like a nice dish of oysters, served up in almost any style. With many their fondness for this dish amounts very nearly to a passion. We doubt not that the people of this community have a weakness in that direction, and will thank us for telling them where they can get the best article. J. P. Wendell usually has the best in the market of most kinds of eatables, and as he makes a specialty of oysters and has large experience in dealing in them, he does not hesitate in claiming superiority in this line of goods. He is selling a brand of "Selects" by the can that cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. They are worth 40 cents per can, but are enough better and fuller to more than make up the difference in price from the ordinary can. He has cheaper cans, but after trying a can of "Selects," one will hardly care to invest in a cheaper grade. He also has them by the tub, and will supply customers with any quantity or quality desired. Drop in and ask for a can of "Selects."

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company; with W. H. Mandeville

SMETHPORT

LECTURE COURSE.

The opening Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

J. A. COPELAND.

AT THE COURT HOUSE

Wednesday Eve. Dec. 5, '77

Subject:

FRONTIER LIFE.

The following gentlemen have also signified their willingness to assist in the course, and will lecture on the subjects designated:

L. D. WATSON; The Universe and the Bible.

DANIEL COPELAND; Two years on a Whaler in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

J. W. GAMBLE; The Straw that Broke the Camel's Back.

D. H. MULLER D.D; Marriage and Marrying.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

Clean Lecture Course.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

AT BLAKE'S OPERA HOUSE, OLEAN

Thursday Eve. Dec., 6, 1877,

SUBJECT:

"OUR BOYS."

The Extract Works.

Mr. Backer, the business manager of the Extract Company proposing to build works in this place, has been in town for several days. Just as we go to press we are informed by Mr. Backer himself that arrangements have at last been completed, the location decided upon, the land purchased, and the work of erecting the buildings will be commenced at once and completed this winter if possible. The works will be located near the depot, on the east side of the railroad and south side of the street. They will be of an extensive character, and will furnish a large market for our almost inexhaustible supply of bark.

—Capt. Ernhout has also announced his determination to proceed at once to the erection of his proposed tannery on the east bank of the creek, between the covered bridge and the railroad. He has we are reliably informed, closed a contract for the land. We are perfectly willing that both the extract works and tannery be built. There is room and to spare for both.

Hon. Jno. I. Mitchell.

We copy the following notice of our Representative in Congress, Hon. Jno. I. Mitchell, from the Washington correspondence of one of our exchanges:

A quiet and modest, but withal an exceedingly affable and pleasant gentleman, is the Representative of the 18th District, Hon. John I. Mitchell. Few of the new members, methinks, have a brighter public career opening before them,—he is still a young man,—for few if any possess in a more marked degree those sterling qualities of head and heart which attract, with an entire absence of conceit and oracular style which seldom fail to repel. He is a self made man, who has had the discipline incident to the varying fortunes of a farmer's son, school-teacher, editor, lawyer, soldier and legislator. Five successive years was he sent to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; and his standing there is best shown in his having been at the head of its two most important committees—Ways and Means and Judiciary. Cool, careful, and reflective, Mr. Mithell bides his time; but when his opportunity has arrived, you may be sure he will be heard from, and that he will acquit himself in a masterly manner.

B. O. & W. R. R.

The work of construction on the Bradford, Olean & Warren Railroad is being vigorously pushed. Chief Engineer W. H. Smith, formerly of the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, states that four hundred hands are now at work on the road between Bradford and Olean. The distance between the two towns is twenty-one miles. Seven miles of the road is graded this side of Olean, and four and a half from the Bradford end. The line traverses the entire length of the oil belt. The heaviest grade on the road is one hundred and twenty feet to the mile. The summit of the road is 820 feet above the level of the town of Bradford. Five narrow gauge cars have been brought to the town, and track laying has begun. As soon as the engine arrives the rails will be put down much more rapidly. The depot site has been chosen a short distance below the Erie depot. The iron used weighs 35 pounds to the yard. The Chief Engineer states that the road between Olean and Bradford will be finished by the first of January.—*Derrick.*

A Tribute to Mrs. Warren Coles.

"When hearts whose truth is proven,
Like thine, are laid in earth,
There should a wreath be woven,
To tell the world their worth."

And well may the task be done, (her friends who knew so well her worth) to speak of her mental and moral excellencies, with all the qualities that adorn the true woman, the wife, mother, sister and friend. She was eminently endowed with mental qualities, and to the wisdom and discretion of the matron, was joined sweetness, cheerfulness, and an unyielding principle of eternal right, which governed all her actions. Her loss is deeply felt by all her numerous friends. Was a sacrifice demanded for public good? None so ready to lay themselves upon the alter. The mother, the wife the friend—though gone—gone like a brilliant star from the sky of life, still lives in the most sacred shrine of our hearts, and will give to the mind, 'till the sunset of life, many of its most cheering and richest recollections. Then let the bell toll! Only she mere moment since she was with us, but is now treading the shore of immortality. Only one life ended here, and the new life begun. But who can bind up the bleeding hearts of her twice orphaned children, who confined them in the paths of usefulness, with the gentle loving hand of a mother? Who can fill her place in their hearts and homes? Alas, it can never be filled in this life. Grief interposes its somber shade between them and the future joys of maternal love. Their mother has triumphantly passed to the crystal port of light, and seized eternal youth, and by the shining example of her life allure them to the path "of the just; which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

MRS. M. B. MILLIKEN,
MRS. M. E. FORD.

Death of Mrs. M. L. Armstrong.

After a long and tedious illness, Mrs. M. L. Armstrong, the only daughter of Jno. R. Chadwick, of this place, breathed her last Sunday morning, about one o'clock, aged 28 years, 2 months and 26 days. But about three years ago she was married, and a short time after her marriage became a constant attendant upon the bedside of her invalid mother, who died about a year ago, after a long illness, during which her every want was ministered to night and day by her loving and devoted daughter with unrepining care, and without regard to her own precarious health. She was never blessed with a very strong constitution, and the strain upon it was rather more than it could bear. Some months ago she became a mother, since which she has been a suffering invalid. Although every care and attention that could be devised by a loving father and husband and numberless friends was bestowed with an unstinted hand, her weak and shattered constitution could not be restored, and she gradually sank, until she found that rest from pain and suffering which she so deeply longed for.

Her death leaves a mourning and desolate household, the recent loss of the mother so soon followed by the death of the only daughter, the remaining consolation of the deserted father and bereaved husband. The funeral services were largely attended by sympathizing citizens and neighbors, all seeming to unite with the immediate friends in mourning. It was the saddest funeral in this place for years.

Knapp's Creek Items.

The Knapps Creek Oil Company are making preparations to put down 15 wells on the head waters of the stream, viz: on the south branch in the vicinity of the Smith well and on the R. R. branch.

J. W. Sherman & Co., are also preparing to put down some 6 or 7 more on the South Branch and in the vicinity of Prentiss Vale. It is said by those who know that the last company named are perfectly responsible and very respectable. The rig timbers are already on the ground and the derrick lumber is being hauled.

I have nothing new from the Duke Centre District this week, but I judge from the amount of travel on the road, on foot, on horseback and by stage twice a day as well as by extras, livery teams, &c., as well as boilers, engines, store goods of different kinds, especially of provisions and loads of household goods that there must be an immense amount of business done in that direction.

Chester Baker of south Branch traded a yoke of oxen about a year ago for 6 acres of swamp land, and has sold 5 acres of it for $375.

The Reed or Rixford well is said to be good for 10 barrels.

Robt. Hunt & Ezekiel Cummings have sold 31 acres at $105 per acre, situated near the Reed well, or in Reed City, as it is called.

A Mr. Dalrymple has moved an old boiler and engine from Oswayo up on the Creek and is building a saw mill on the Gridley farm 1 mile above the Bunker Mill.

Simcox & Fisher are on hand again to finish up the Littlefield well. They say that some persons have taken away their engine and pump and Mr. Simcox had to go to Buffalo after a new one. They are at this date tubing and tanking the well.

It is said that the well on the Lew Loop farm is a good one.

DELTA.

Personal and Miscellaneous.

—Of ten blast furnace within the limits of Pittsburgh seven are in operation. Their combined capacity is 164,000 tons a year.

—Morrow B. Lowry is still at the Kirkbride Hospital, Philadelphia. His physical health is good, but his mental condition is still unchanged.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Olean clothes pin factory is among the things that were. The boiler and engine is to be moved into the new sash and blind factory of Brickell Bros. & Canter. So says the *Record.*

—A careful German of Williamsport who had no faith in banks or greenbacks had $11,000 in gold stolen from an iron-bound box, which he kept constantly under his bed, a few nights ago.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville, tf

—In its incipient stage consumption may generally be arrested and its fearful consequences averted by the use of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Cough Honey. So may all coughs.

—A correspondent from Washington writes that Peter Herdic and his Lieutenant, Hill, are in that city trying to lobby through the repeal bill. Probably also to look after Union Pacific matters.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Charley Ross' father has expended $60,000 in his searches, and made about 300 fruitless journeys. He is now poor, his business having gone to naught through neglect, and he has engaged as a traveling salesman.

—"My wife," remarks one Benedick to another, "has just the loveliest head of hair you ever saw. When she lets it down, it reaches in a mass of ringlets below her waist." "That's nothing," replied the other; "when my wife lets hers down, it falls to the floor."

—Mr. H. V. Redfield, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was recently elected to represent his ward in the Board of Aldermen in Chattanooga, Tenn., being elected on the Republican ticket in a ward heretofore Democratic. Mr. Redfield wears a hat large enough and to spare, but his measurement around the stomach is hardly sufficient to entitle him to Aldermanic honors.—Cincinnati *Commercial.*

—The Court recently made addition to the rules respecting the admission of attorneys to the bar of Tioga county. Would be lawyers are now required, before entering upon their studies, to undergo a preliminary examination in the common English branches, so that it may be determined whether they have learning and ability enough to justify their ever becoming law students. The rule is a good one, and if rigidly enforced it will save many young men from bitter disappointment and loss, and prevent the admission to the bar of many incompetent practitioners.—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

Eldred Correspondence.

ALLEGANY BRIDGE, PA. Nov. 28, 1877.

FRIEND BARBOUR.—You echoed the feelings of the Eldred people in the last issue of the MINER when you said they were not discouraged with the oil prospects or the doleful cry from Bradford that Eldred was "dry territory." Why should they be discouraged? To be sure the *friends* over the hill would like us to believe that there was no oil on Knapp's or Indian Creeks. Why? They fear too great a rival. But with six or eight good flowing wells, and 40 or 50 others in various stages of completion, it doesn't look very much like dry territory.

Several sales of land were made on the creeks last week at from $100 to $150 per acre, and some refusing the highest price named.

I am informed by Mr. Littlefield, on whose farm the Simcox & Fisher well is located, that Mr. Simcox would start the drill this morning and finish the well so long reported dry. This seems to argue that the third sand had not been reached.

The machinery is on the ground on the Thos Barkus farm, Fowler Brook, one mile south and two west from Eldred village. A Mr. Stewart has charge of this well and it will be completed early.

The Wilcox & Benton, about which stories of a dry hole have been so industriously circulated, turns out to have been quit when what was supposed to be a fourth sand was struck. The drill entered the sand about 12 inches. A first class driller assures me that if this sand is drilled into a good well will be developed.

At Peck & Freeman's well, on Lewis Loop's farm, Indian Creek, 80 rods west and ¾ of a mile north of the Wilcox & Benton, the third sand was struck Friday morning at 1088 feet. When the drill had entered the sand 24 feet it made an excellent flow. Again on Saturday it made two more flows better than the first, throwing the oil completely over the top of the derrick. The depth of sand is about 40 feet. This will probably be as good a well as has been struck this side of the hill. This looks, after all, as though the Eldred Oil District would prove as genuinely good as the celebrated "Olean District," which at one time dwelt in the brain of our friend G. W. D.

YOURS, OCCASIONAL.

OIL ITEMS.

—The daily production of the Bradford region is about 6000 barrels.

—Operators who never swore before swear at the Bradford roads.—*Derrick.*

—A torpedo was put in the Wilcox well No. 3 last week, and the result stated to be rather favorable. It will be tubed and pumped.

—Trouble is expected on the Baker farm, Eldred district. Two parties claim to have a lease of the farm, or a part of it, and it is expected that a legal fight, if nothing more serious, will ensue.

—The Standard Oil Company has begun the erection of a mammoth cooper shop in Pittsburgh, to be completed in about four months, at a cost of 50,000. The establishment will have a capacity of from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels per day.

—A correspondent writing to the *Era* from Eldred makes the following curious statement:

One thing you can say to Bradford operators, and that is, they need not be afraid of this oil field hurting the market very soon, as it is leased mostly by those who intend to hold it back.

THE NEW STAY LAW.

IT DOES NOT AFFECT A WAIVER OF A "FUTURE LAW."

Judge White, of Court No. 2, rendered a decision in the case of James Gardiner vs. James Grazier et al., in which defendants endeavored to have a Sheriff's sale set aside on the ground of inadequacy of price and because of their claims to the benefits of the stay law of the 23d of March, 1877, notwithstanding they had expressly waived the benefits of *all stay laws.* Following is the opinion:

The exception, on the ground of inadequacy of price, under the facts and circumstances of the case, is not sufficient to require us to set aside the sale or to prevent the acknowledgment of the deed.

The other ground of exception is, that the defendants were entitled to a stay under the act of 23d of March, 1877.

But, in the mortgage, the defendants expressly waived the benefit of all stay laws, in these words: "And all errors in said proceedings are hereby released and waived, together with all stay of, or exemption from, execution, given by any present or future act of Assembly." This waiver was a part of the original contract. It has always been held, in this State, that a party, giving a sealed instrument for the payment of a debt, may waive the benefit of all stay or exemption laws existing at the time. In the absence of such a waiver, the contract is presumed to be made in view of such laws, and they become a part of the contract. But when they are expressly waived, the waiver becomes an essential feature of the contract, and any subsequent act of Assembly, depriving the creditor of the benefit of that waiver, impairs the contract, and is unconstitutional. The act of 21st March, 1861, expressly provided for a stay of execution in cases where the party had waived the benefit of the stay laws. It was held unconstitutional in Bellmeyer vs. Evans, 4 *Wright*, 334, and in Lewis vs. Lewis, et al., *Wright*, 127. Of course, what cannot be done directly by the Legislature, cannot be done indirectly. In the cases referred to, the waiver was in the usual general terms, waiving the benefit of all stay and exemption laws. But it was held that the waiver extended to stay laws passed after the execution of the paper. In this case, the defendants waived the benefit of all future stay laws, as well as those existing at the time the mortgage was executed.

After the decision of the Supreme Court in the case referred to, it is not supposed that the Legislature, in the act of 23rd March, 1877, intended it should apply to cases where the benefits of a stay were waived in the original contract. But even if they did, it must be held inapplicable in such cases, because it impairs the obligation of a contract, and is in conflict with Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States, and Article I, section 17, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The exceptions, therefore, are overruled, and the Sheriff allowed to acknowledge the deed.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N TAYLOR, }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 15, 1877. 4t

The Petroleum Trade.

REVIEW OF THE PRODUCTION—STOCK AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST MONTH—DRILLING, ETC.

From Stowell's *Petroleum Reporter* for November, we take an interesting review of the trade to November 1st. The number of wells drilling at the close of October was 573, which is thirty-eight more than was drilling at the close of September, and 261 over the average number of drilling wells at the close of the corresponding month for the last eight years. The number of rigs building at the close of the month was 393, being forty-one less than at the close of the previous month. We may reasonably look for less activity in this department of the business for a few months to come, as the roads will not be in a proper condition to admit of moving the necessary lumber and machinery to prosecute the work with success. The number of drilling wells completed during the month was 467, which is greatly in excess of the number completed in any previous month this year. The daily average production per well, however, of these new wells, is considerably less than in the previous months this year, and some four barrels less than in the month of September.

The production for the month under consideration was 1,256,286 barrels, averaging 40,848 barrels per day, which is 548 barrels more than the daily average production for September. By reference to our table of production, on the first page of this issue, it will be seen that the Bradford, Warren and Titusville districts have increased in production. The Butler, Armstrong and Clarion districts combined have produced nearly the same amount they did in September, and the Bullion district has fallen off some 500 barrels per day during the month of October, while the balance of the old districts have maintained, with little variation for several months, their present amount of production.

The total stock in the producing regions at the close of the month was 2,504,012 barrels, against 2,508,607 barrels at the close of the previous month. The indications are from the present rate of production and shipments at this writing (November 15) that the stock will be increased during the month of November some 15,000 barrels per day.

The shipments of crude and refined reduced to crude, out of the producing regions during the month of October was 1,268,971 barrels, being 294,536 barrels less than the shipments in September.—The difference between the production and shipment for the month was only 855 barrels, which amount went into stock.

Ousting A Sheriff.

Judge Paxon has delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex relations* the Attorney General vs. George Walter, High Sheriff of Butler county. The case has been before the court for about a year. This was a writ of *quo warranto* filed by the Attorney General against George Walter, requiring him to show by what authority he held the office of Sheriff of Butler county. The suggestion avers that Walter, while a candidate for Sheriff, paid one John Luse money to use in carrying on the election for other than legitimate purposes, but for corrupt and illegal purposes. It was also averred that in taking the oath of office under the new Constitution he committed wilful perjury. Walter entered the office on the first Monday of January, and it was alleged that, by reason of the above charges, he became disqualified for holding the office, and that he has, in consequence usurped the office since that time. The Court makes the following decree: "The judgment is reversed, and judgment is now entered here for the Commonwealth for the demurrer, and it is further ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the defendant, George Walter, be and he hereby is ousted from the office of High Sheriff of Butler county, and from the franchises, rights, privileges and emoluments thereof."

MARRIED.—At Olean, N. Y. Nov. 20th 1877, by Rev. Henry M. Curtis, Mr. Porter Ostrander, of Liberty, and Miss Ella Gifford, of Keating.

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SMETHPORT, PA.

Eugene Mullin,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

Will attend to all suits in his profession.

E. C. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE, Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBURG, Dec. 24, 1876. tf

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

W. R. TAYLOR

Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done as ordered, and at bottom prices.

W. R. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. C. C. Kidder

Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the account of Rose Mead, one of the assignees of Elijah P. Johnson, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county in the state of Pennsylvania, by leave of the Court, and the same will be allowed by the said Court on the third Monday in December next, unless exceptions against the same be then shown, why the said account should not be allowed.

C. K. SARTWELL, Pro'th'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Smethport, Oct. 30, 1877. 1-4p

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County **HOUSE** Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats

of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine **TOBACCOS and CIGARS.**

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery & Fancy Goods, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS



BETWEEN

57,000 AND 58,000

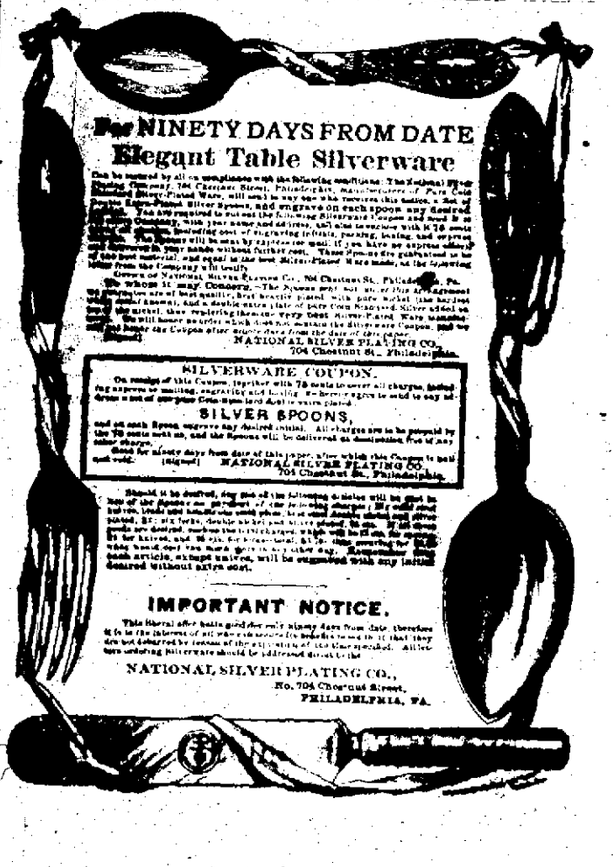
NOW IN USE.

The oldest, largest and most perfect Manufactory of Organs in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for OVER 30 YEARS in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed FREE to any address.

Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators (mostly Stock Companies), whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. SEE AND HEAR OUR ORGANS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER, and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being encumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.

All our instruments are WARRANTED for five years.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beet Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellies Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Rasers, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

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Drugs and Medicines,

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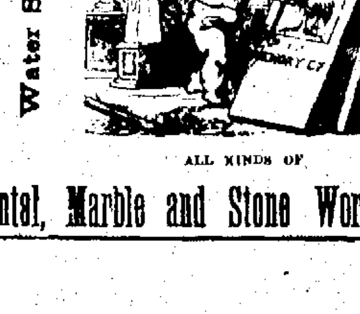
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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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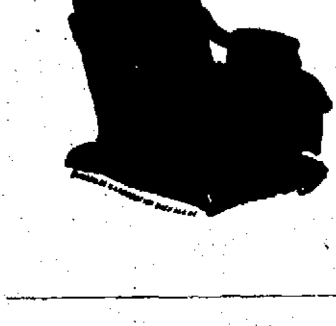
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OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.





2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of Rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Intense excitement was caused in Reading, Pa., by the suspension of its three savings banks—the Reading Savings Bank, the banking house of Bushong & Bro., and the Dime Savings Bank. All three institutions closed their doors to the public within a few hours of one another.

James Savage, of Belgrade Depot, Me., killed his wife while intoxicated.

Two parties in Trenton, N. J., are fiercely opposed to each other on the question whether or not the street cars shall be run on Sundays, and the matter will probably have to be submitted to the people at a special election.

The works of the Meriden Screw Company at Meriden, Conn., were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,850.

A number of striking cigar makers of New York have been ejected from their homes, which were owned by their employers.

It is asserted that Chinamen have brought the terrible disease, leprosy, to New York city, and that it is spreading in the quarters inhabited by the Celestials. A reporter visited a house in Baxter street, filled with Chinamen, and was shown into a darkened room where, on a pallet of straw, lay one of their number who presented a terrible sight. He was covered from head to foot with a mass of sores and ulcers, while pieces of his flesh adhered to the scanty bed clothes. He stated that he contracted the disease among his kindred in San Francisco, that he was dying by piecemeal, and that no doctor could help him.

Borden Mill No. 1 at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed by fire. It contained 36,000 spindles, employed 450 hands and was insured for about $460,000.

As Mrs. Alexander Sayres was leaving St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, where she had been attending services, her husband, from whom she had been separated two years ago on account of his brutal treatment, walked up to her, placed a revolver to her back and fired, mortally wounding her.

The *Dispatch* building in Pittsburgh, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire and the paper was burned out, but was issued as usual on the following day.

Nine railroad employes who took part in the labor troubles of last summer were tried at Morristown, N. J., and found guilty, receiving sentences ranging from ten days at hard labor in the county jail and a fine of $30 to ten days' imprisonment without hard labor or a fine.

The L. Candee & Co. Rubber Company at New Haven, Conn.—an immense establishment occupying an entire block—caught fire in the arctic shoe department, and in two hours the building was a mass of smoking ruins. Six hundred hands were employed in the manufactory, many of them women. The loss is over $600,000 and the insurance about $350,000. A number of workmen were injured by jumping from windows.

The official election returns in New Jersey show the following vote for governor: McClellan, Dem., 97,830; Newell, Rep., 85,120; Hoxey, Greenback, 4,588; Bingham, Temperance, 1,885.

The Fort Edward Educational Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Over two hundred students of both sexes were in the building at the time of the fire and most of them lost all their clothing and valuables. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $90,000.

A temperance revival in Trenton, N. J., resulted in the closing of every saloon in the place except one.

The mayor of Philadelphia was attacked on the street by a young man, who felt aggrieved at the passage of an ordinance compelling him to remove his newspaper stand. The mayor's assailant was taken in charge by the police.

Colonel Sibley, a well-known resident of Boston, was found guilty of forgery and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four years.

Four men belonging to the schooner Grace Choate, of Portsmouth, N. H., were drowned while attending to some fishing tackle.

Mrs. Jane Vosberg died in New Bedford, Mass., the other day, aged 101 years.

The great matrimonial event of the season in New York was the marriage of Miss Florence Adele Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, to Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombley, of Boston. Over fifteen hundred invited guests witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Vanderbilt's wedding present to his daughter was a necklace costing $50,000.

Western and Southern States.

The house of a colored woman named Hester Ann Williams, near the cross roads at Tanner's Creek, Va., was destroyed by fire, and three children—two aged four years and the other an infant—were burned to death.

There are still a few cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., although the epidemic has left Fernandina.

Two officers attempted to arrest Frank Rande, a desperado, in a pawn shop at St. Louis, when Rande drew a revolver and fired, mortally wounding Officer White. In the scuffle that followed the desperado was shot by the pawnbroker, receiving a mortal wound.

Knoxville, Tenn., was visited by an earthquake, the shock lasting over a minute.

William Kaler and his wife, living in Boston, died suddenly after eating some fish chowder which, it was thought, contained poison.

Mrs. Langfelt, wife of a merchant at Marne, Iowa, threw herself and infant child into a deep well, and when taken out, two hours afterward, both were dead. She is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Several large parties of Indians entered Texas from Mexico, bent on a raid, and General Ord notified the people along the frontier to be on the lookout, as this is the most formidable invasion that has yet been attempted from Mexico.

A number of soldiers from Fortress Monroe, Va., tried to gain admission to the saloon of a man named Congo, who belonged to the military band at the fortress, when Congo seized a heavy oaken bar and struck one of the soldiers, Edward S. Langton, over the head, inflicting injuries from which he died after being brought to the hospital. Congo fled, but was captured by a sheriff.

The commissioners of the Lee Monument Association at Richmond, Va., have postponed for one year the award of an equestrian statue to General Lee.

By a fire in Columbia, S. C., a building used as a post hospital was burned, and a large quantity of medical stores was destroyed. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,700.

Four hundred persons—among them Mrs. Hayes and General Sherman—attended a sale of antique furniture belonging to the Calvert mansion in Riverdale, Md. Among the articles sold were a pair of shoes once worn by George Washington, which brought $1, and a pair once the property of Henry Clay, which sold for $2.

The Third National Bank of Chicago has suspended.

George Staples, living near Versailles, Mo., came home drunk on a Sunday night, quarreled with his daughter-in-law, and finally knocked her down and killed her. The woman's husband, George Staples, Jr., interfered, and his father attempted to shoot him, when the son wrenched the pistol away and shot his father three times, instantly killing the old man.

The National Grange met in Cincinnati, delegates from every State being present.

From Washington.

The cabinet held a session and discussed the President's forthcoming message and the estimates and relations of the various departments.

The postoffice department estimates that the loss to the government during the last year from the irregular sale of postage stamps by postmasters throughout the country is over $2,000,000.

The House committee on ways and means have begun the work of revising the tariff, and will continue their labors until a bill is brought into the House, which will be about the middle of January.

By the admission of Mr. Metcalf, of Missouri, to a seat in the house the Democratic majority there is reduced to thirteen. Of the 291 members 152 are Democrats and 139 Republicans, with one vacancy in the Colorado district. In the Senate the Republicans now have thirty-eight members and the Democrats thirty-four, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, ranking as an Independent, with three vacancies—two from Louisiana and one from South Carolina.

The treasurer of the United States, in his annual report of the operation of the treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding receipts and expenditures: As compared with the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1876, that ending on June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenues amounting to $18,481,452.54, and a decrease in net expenditures amounting to $19,793,766.40. The net revenues of the fiscal year were $269,000,586.62, and the net expenditures $238,660,008.93, making an increase of funds amounting to $30,340,577.69.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll called on the secretary of State and stated that he did not want the position of United States minister to Berlin, which, it was understood, was to be offered to him.

The President has signed the army appropriation and the navy deficiency bills.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold a convention in Washington on January 8 and 9, when the Senate committee on privileges and elections will give hearing to a delegation of women in favor of universal suffrage.

General De Luc, the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, has planned a display of American farm and plantation produce at the Paris Exposition.

Foreign News.

A severe famine prevails in northeastern Brazil. Over 100 persons have died for want of food, and thousands more are in need of the necessaries of life.

It is stated that the number of Russians killed, wounded and missing during the war already amounts to nearly 85,000 men.

According to a Russian dispatch the Czar's troops captured Kars after an assault lasting from eight at night until eight in the morning.

Fifteen hundred weavers at Oldham, England, have struck against a reduction of wages.

Further advices from Kars state that the fortress, with 800 cannon, cash, and a vast quantity of military stores, has fallen into Russian hands. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags, while the Russian loss is about 2,700.

The resignation of the members of the French cabinet has been officially announced.

In Constantinople the fall of Erzeroum is expected to follow the capture of Kars.

Mrs. Mackey, wife of the California millionaire, gave a dinner and ball to General Grant in Paris.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Hoar presented a remonstrance of officers of savings banks of Worcester, Mass., against the passage of the House bill for the remonetization of silver, which was referred to the committee on finance. The petitioners state that their banks are places of deposit for the working class of Massachusetts, and they have large amounts invested in government bonds, therefore they remonstrate against the passage of a bill which will depreciate the value of those bonds.

Mr. Davis' resolution inquiring into alleged discrepancies in the accounts of the treasury department was discussed, but no action was taken upon the matter.

The Vice-President was authorized to appoint a committee of five to investigate alleged discrepancies in the treasury department as charged in a resolution of Mr. Davis.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the army appropriation bill which were nonconcurred in by the House; the bill was passed and went to the President for his signature.

The bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States was taken up and discussed without action.

Mr. Thurman argued against the bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. He said there was nothing in our laws now to exclude an Indian from becoming naturalized, the word "white" having been striken from the constitution. Messrs. Conkling, Maxey, Christiancy, Beck and Coke were also opposed to some of the provisions of the bill and suggested that more time be given for its consideration.

Messrs. Davis, Beck, Allison, Ingalls and Cameron were appointed a special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to alleged discrepancies.

The House joint resolution in regard to the Paris exposition was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of Mr. C. Butler, claiming to be a Senator from South Carolina, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Hoar moved to lay the resolution on the table, but before a vote could be taken Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was carried by a vote of 30 to 29.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Swann chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill relative to the Paris exposition. Referred to the committee of the whole. The bill accepts the invitation received from the Republic of France to take part in the exposition, and appropriates $150,000 to defray expenses in so doing. Mr. Cox offered a substitute appropriating $50,000 for expenses, which was also referred.

Mr. Singleton, from the appropriation committee reported another deficiency bill providing for various insufficient accounts amounting to $1,560,623.

Discussion of the anti-resumption bill was resumed by Mr Hart who spoke in opposition to the passage of the bill, as did Messrs. McCook and Garfield the latter making a lengthy speech, in which he said that "the elements were all now in favor of resumption."

Mr. Buckner advocated the passage of the bill repealing the resumption act, saying that "whatever others might do the duty of the House, as the immediate representatives of the people, was plain."

The chairman of the appropriation committee reported back the army appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, the chief point of difference between the two Houses being the clause limiting the army to 20,000 men and limiting it to 25,000. The Senate amendment limiting the army to 25,000 men was agreed to by a vote of 134 to 130.

Mr. J. S. Metcalf was sworn in as the representative from the third district of *Missouri*.

Mr Stephens introduced a bill "for the financial relief of the country and to facilitate the return to specie payments without injuriously affecting the commercial business and general industries of the people."

The bill appropriating $150,000 for the Paris exposition was discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Calkins advocated the bill saying that his district contained several large manufactories which were much interested in the matter; and Mr. Williams also favored the bill saying that the experience of centuries had demonstrated the utility of public fairs and the display and exchange of commodities.

The Paris exposition bill was discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Mills moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, (which would be equivalent to its rejection), but the motion was defeated by a vote of 86 to 133. Mr. Cox, of New York, opposed the bill, and Mr. Hewitt spoke in its favor. A motion of Mr. Steele, requiring four of the commissioners to be practical agriculturalists, was adopted.

The Paris exposition bill was passed after further debate by a vote of 139 to 124. The bill appropriates $150,000 for expenses, and the President is authorized to appoint a commissioner general to represent the United States and twenty additional commissioners—no two of whom shall be appointed from one State—that three of such commissioners shall be practical artizans, three shall be skilled representatives of commerce and manufactures four shall be practical agriculturalists and nine shall be scientific experts.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Yeates an amendment was agreed to, appropriating $17,500 for continuing the work of propagating and distributing shad and other food fishes.

Horse Shoes.

Historians assert that the practice of shoeing horses was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, who instituted an office for the inspection of the farriers, and gave the city of Northampton, as a *fief*, to the person who held that office, Henry de Ferrers, ancestor of the famous Earl of Derby, and whose descendents still bear in their arms six horse shoes, received his title, probably, from having been inspector, the horses evidently shod with iron (in French *fer*). The custom of covering the feet of their horses was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. In scenes of great magnificence, princes sometimes had their horses and mules shod with silver and gold. The mules of Nero were shod with silver, those of Poppœa, his wife, with gold; and when the Marquis of Bonifazo, of Tuscany, went to meet Beatrix, his bride, about the year 1038, so magnificent were the decorations of his equipage, that the horses were shod with silver; the nails were of the same metal, and if any dropped out, they belonged to those who found them. Post-horses were shod sometime in the ninth century, but few of any other description; and, in conclusion, we may state that horse shoes have been found in the graves of some of the old Germans and and Vandals in the northern countries, but the antiquity of them cannot be ascertained.

Driving Through a Prairie Fire.

There was a church-opening at Woodlands last week, says a late copy of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Free Press*, and the clergymen who participated in the ceremonies, on the trip home to Winnipeg, met with an adventure which is worth recording. A prairie fire was raging furiously, and the strong wind blew the flames directly toward them, compelling the party, if they wished to make home that night, to rush through the flames. This course of action was decided upon. The Rev. Messrs. Fortin and Matheson, who were in a high buggy, escaped with but a slight singing of their whiskers; but the Rev. Canon O'Meara, who, with Mrs. O'Meara was driving in a low buckboard, did not escape so easily. Mr. O'Meara's whiskers were scorched and his face burned, while Mrs. O'Meara's veil, which covered her face, caught fire more than once, she, however, fortunately not being injured by the flames. The horses' manes and tails were also singed, but otherwise the animals were uninjured.

Bis Of Year.

He stood shivering around the Central market, a drop of rain finding its way down his spinal column now and then. He recognized the fact that the season had closed, and that sleeping under sheds had become cold and monotonous.

"I've got to lay out plans for the winter," he was heard musing as he dove into his empty pockets. "I'm kinder 'fraid the public are sick of grasshopper and fire sufferers, and I know they are up to snuff on the dodge of the clergyman driven out of Arkansaw by the Ku Klux.

"Let's see? I might be a Russian or Turkish exile, but I can't talk the language. I might be a settler driven out of Idaho by the Injuns, but the war is ended. All these kerosene and gunpowder accidents are old, the public don't care any more who gets hurt on the railroads, and my eyes are too good to play off blind.

"'Nother hand-organ wouldn't pay, the chestnut business is too cold, and folks won't buy any more tooth-ache cure. Hang it, all the dodges are played, and here I am as hungry as a wolf and clothes all gone!

"It looks as if the day wasn't far off when we'll have to go to work and wear ourselves down to the bone to get a living."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Banana Tree.

The banana tree is a succulent plant, filled with cells containing water. It grows ten or twelve feet in height, and, from the top of the tree go forth half a dozen green, smooth leaves, six feet long and a foot broad, curving downward, with a strong mid-rib running through the middle. An individual tree yields only one bunch of fruit, and then dies, or is cut down; but from around its roots have sprung up perhaps as many as a dozen shoots to "bring forth fruit in due season." From this peculiarity it comes to pass that in a comparatively short time a grove of bananas, if left alone or encouraged, will cover over-many acres of ground, with hundreds or more of ripe or unripe bunches.

The Influence of Malaria Counteracted.—That the harmful influence upon the human system of malaria may be effectually counteracted has been demonstrated for years past by the protection afforded the inhabitants of vast miasma-breeding districts in North and South America, Guatemala, Mexico and the West Indies by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used as a preventive, they have invariably been found to be a most reliable safeguard against chills and fever, bilious remittents, and still more malignant types of malarious disease, and when employed as a remedy have always proved their adequacy to the task of eradicating such maladies from the system. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which in hot climates and miasmatic localities are particularly rife, the Bitters are a prompt and thorough remedy. They also strengthen the system, tranquilize the nerves, promote digestion and sound sleep, and impart unwonted relish for food.

Do It at Once!—If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this Balsam is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affectations including Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and Bleeding of the Lungs, yield to its power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use the *Balsam of Wild Cherry*. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. General Sherman, wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine and Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of Pink Dominoes has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles—glass and cork stoppered and basket covered—and is for sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

"There's Nothing Like It." "The best we ever used." "Find it much cheaper than others." "Can testify to its superiority." Extracts from letters to the manufacturers of Dooley's Yeast Powder.

Sour Stomach and Heartburn are signs of a bilious attack; Quirk's Irish Tea will remedy all these. Price 25 cts.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of *Edson Bros.* in another column.

Two Chromos Free.—A pair of beautiful 9x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months' subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the Choicest Stories, Sketches, Poetry etc., sent Free to all sending 15 cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, N. Y., Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. $1500 in prizes and big pay given to agents. Send at once!

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle. Native	09½@	11¼
Texas and Cherokee	08½@	09
Milch Cows	40 00 @	65 00
Hogs: Live	05¾@	05¾
Dressed	07¾@	07¾
Sheep	04¾@	05¾
Lambs	05¾@	06
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	12¼
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	4 30 @	6 25
State—Good to Choice	6 20 @	6 40
Buckwheat per cwt	2 [illegible] @	2 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 40 @	1 41
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 30½@	1 31
Rye—State	76 @	78
Barley—State	74 @	78
Barley Malt	[illegible] @	70
Buckwheat	10 @	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	32 @	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed Western	57½@	59
Hay, per cwt	60 @	70
Straw—per cwt	50 @	65
Hops ... 76's—07 @04 ... 77's	11 @	19
Pork—Mess	14 30 @	14 60
Lard—City Steam	09 @	[illegible]
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	19 00 @	[illegible]
" No. 2, new	11 50 @	14 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 65 @	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	28 @	23
Petroleum—Crude ... 09¾@09¾	Refined,	13¾
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	35
Texas "	20 @	35
Australian "	44 @	49
State XX	41 @	44
Butter—State	25 @	30
Western—Choice	20 @	21
Western—Good to Prime	20 @	[illegible]
Western—Firkins	13 @	16
Cheese—State Factory	13 @	13
State Skimmed	10 @	11
Western	09 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	21 @	22

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15 @	6 25
Wheat: No. 1 Milwaukee	1 31 @	1 33
Corn: Mixed	50½@	51
Oats	25 @	30
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle: Extra	06 @	06¾
Sheep	05 @	05¾
Hogs: Dressed	08 @	08¾
Flour: Pennsylvania Extra	7 12 @	7 25
Wheat: Red Western	1 43 @	1 43
Rye	[illegible] @	67
Corn: Yellow	[illegible] @	61
Mixed	60 @	61
Oats: Mixed	35 @	36
Petroleum: Crude ... 09¾@09¾	Refined	14¾
Wool—Colorado	28 @	35
Texas	[illegible] @	[illegible]
California	27 @	33

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	06 @	07¾
Sheep	05¾@	07¾
Hogs	06 @	06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 [illegible] @	8 00
Corn—Mixed	40 @	52¾
Oats— "	35 @	30
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	46 @	47
California Fall	31 @	33

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	05¾@	08¾
Sheep	05 @	09¾
Lambs	07 @	10
Hogs	07¾@	07

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle: Poor to Choice	6 [illegible] @	6 50
Sheep	7 00 @	7 [illegible]
Lambs	7 00 @	8 50

$10 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

STORIES. Five complete novels, by eminent writers, and four delightful stories, all for 15 cents. In book form would cost $6.00. Address, THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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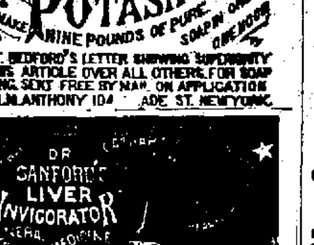
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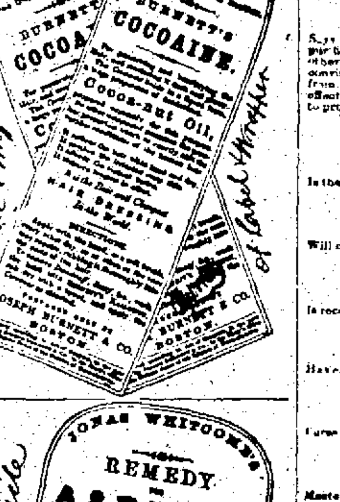
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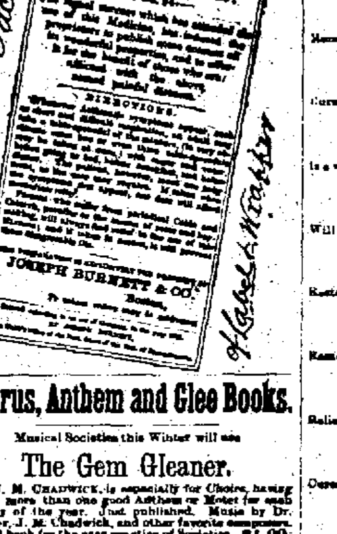
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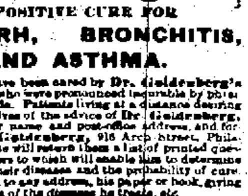
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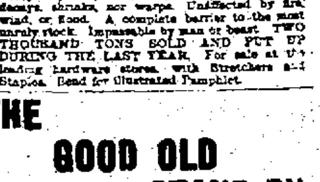
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